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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1456



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CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

In Komsomol'sk-na-Amure

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 79 p 2

[Article by A Lyashov: "To the Victors--the Prize Red Banner"]

[Text] The central district of the city of Komsomol'sk-na-Amure, for several years running, has held first place in the kray in the competition among non-militarized formations of the Civil Defense. This was brought about by a wide range of instructional effort. In cultural institutions, as well as in factory shops, training films are regularly shown, and thematic evenings and Civil Defense Days are conducted. One of the training sites, which was established in the Leninskiy Komsomol plant, was recognized as the best in the kray. It is being run by Captain (Res) P. Semenov, who has been awarded the title, "Outstanding Worker of USSR Civil Defense."

Not long ago, this district of the city was presented the coveted Red banner of the Khabarovskiy Kraykom of the CPSU and Krayispolkom.

In a Latvian Fish Cannery

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 79 p 2

[Article by Colonel (Ret) B. Mazanov: "The Contribution of CPSU Members"]

[Text] The Civil Defense formations of the Salatsgrivskiy fish cannery in the Latvian SSR have carried out an objective exercise in a well-organized manner. During its course, all training concerns were quite propitiously resolved.

The considerable success is explained by the great attention paid to the accomplishment of civil defense missions by the party organizations. The day before the exercise, at a meeting of the party bureau headed by S. Erdman, all CPSU members were given specific instructions. Party members, through their personal participation, have significantly improved the instructional-material base; the specialized assignments have been carried out in every shop and in every section.

On a Sovkhoz in Tselinogradskaya Oblast

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 2

[Article by Major I. Zakharchenko: "A Complex Exercise"]

[Text] On the sovkhoz, "Krasnoyarskiy," in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, a complex civil defense exercise was conducted. At all stages of the exercise, members of the non-militarized formations carried out their assignments confidently; in particular, they showed great preparedness in the conducting of disaster-control operations.

In this regard, a great service was rendered by the head of the civil defense unit, the director of the sovkhoz, D. Burbakh, and the secretary of the party committee, S. Masliy, who have given constant attention to the improvement of civil defense.

Publicizing Civil Defense Discussed

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 4 Apr 79 p 3

[Article by Major General A. Korzhavin, head of the Office of Civil Defense Information of the USSR: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Civil Defense Information"]

[Text] Civil defense information is an essential part of the military-patriotic education of the Soviet people. Civil defense measures play an important role in the preparation of the population for defense from the weapons of mass destruction, and in the psychological toughening of the people. Consequently, an absolute increase in their quality and effectiveness is a vital task, not only of Civil Defense headquarters, but also of DOSAAF committees as well.

To persuasively disclose the humanistic, common-national aims and missions of civil defense, and the effectiveness of its measures in the defense of the population from contemporary methods of attack--this is the honored duty of the publicist. Of course, it would be a mistake to place emphasis only on an explanation of the highly specialized military-technical, and organizational issues. The problem is posed on a wider basis. It derives from the necessity to deeply elucidate the precepts of Lenin on the defense of the socialist fatherland, and the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress concerning the absolute necessity of manifesting a high level of vigilance and being in constant readiness to repulse any aggressor.

Recently, there has been an increase in the amount of verbal publicizing of civil defense--becoming more varied in its forms. Lectures, reports, scientific-practical conferences, thematic discussions, oral journals, question and answer sessions, meetings with war veterans and training supervisors have helped to make popular war-time traditions of the MPVO [local anti-aircraft defense system], and enthusiasts of civil defense. "Civil Defense Days," exhibitions, showings of amateur motion pictures andapositive film strips, organized by Civil Defense headquarters and DOSAAF committees, specifically serve these purposes. One can site not a few cases of such fruitful interaction in civil defense publicity.

At the Bologoye station, for example, there is in operation a museum of civil defense. Here, a lavish exposition was inaugurated, consisting of material dealing with the courage and valor displayed by the railroad workers as members of the non-militarized formations of the MPVO during World II, with the people and operations of the civil defense in peacetime, and the role of DOSAAF groups in the military-patriotic education of the populace.

In fulfilling the requirements of the rules and resolutions of the Eighth All-union Congress of DOSAAF, many committees and organizations of the defense community actively further the work of Civil Defense headquarters in the preparation and conduct of various measures; they strengthen their bonds of official cooperation, and actively participate in the dissemination of military knowledge and the mass training of specialists for operational formations.

The Central Committee of the Uzbekistan DOSAAF, for example, adopted a resolution on this matter, and sanctioned a plan of joint measures in agreement with the Civil Defense headquarters of the republic. With the participation of the headquarters staff, it made a study of the state of affairs at sites, and provided aid to organizations of the community of Ferganskaya and Kashkadarinskaya Oblasts in the betterment of civil defense public relations. An initiative of this type meets with the approval of all.

In the Turkmen SSR, the work of DOSAAF organizations in publicizing civil defense is evaluated in Chardzhouskaya Oblast. The total evaluations are taken under advisement at the bureau of the presidium of the Central Committee of the republic DOSAAF. In the adopted resolution, the work of the committees of the Superphosphate Plant imeni Lenin, the Chardzhou River Tekhnikum, and their close contacts with Civil Defense headquarters were favorably appraised. The DOSAAF personnel of Moscow and Tuskaya Oblasts are engaged in highly productive work. Workers actively involved in these organizations frequently give lectures and reports on matters of civil defense. At training sites, with the participation of civil defense staff and instructors, youth of pre-military age thoroughly learn the fundamentals of protection from weapons of mass destruction.

The work of military-patriotic education and civil defense publicity are conducted now on a higher level. Seminar-lectures on civil defense are conducted in a well-organized fashion. In Moscow, Minsk, Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, and other cities, such seminars are held at DOSAAF offices. The theme of the lectures is developed in conjunction with the committees of the Society, Civil Defense headquarters, and organizations of the group, "Znaniye." Participating in the lecture work are leaders of party and Soviet organs, students, specialists in the national economy, and officers of the Soviet Army.

In Zhitomirskaya Oblast, groups of lecturers and speakers attached to the DOSAAF committees are conducting a civil defense information program with a specific purpose; they attempt to reach people of every category. Positive comments can be heard in the work collectives and among participating youths from the city of Korosten' concerning an instructor with the DOSAAF gorkom, V. Ipanov who, while in a position of public accessibility, successfully discharges his responsibilities as aid to the city's chief of staff for civil defense information. Vladimir Mikhaylovich skillfully and clearly explains the means of defense from weapons of mass destruction; he reveals the well-springs of the indestructible defense power of our homeland. V. Ipanov has been awarded the Honored Title of the DOSAAF of the USSR and the title, "Outstanding Worker of USSR Civil Defense."

The civil defense lecture cycle at the Zhitomirskiy Radio-Engineering School has proceeded quite successfully. The lectures have helped students to broaden their knowledge of the fundamentals of defense from the weapons of mass destruction, and more deeply realize their patriotic duty.

In examining the combined activities of civil defense staffs and the committees and organizations of the Society in the area of civil defense information, in light of the ideological demands as expressed in the address of comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is impossible to overlook some serious deficiencies. Thus, in the Primorskiy Kray of Leninabadskaya Oblast in the Tadzhik SSR, DOSAAF committees pay little attention to publicizing civil defense information. In other instances, lectures place emphasis on the vast destructive power of modern nuclear weapons. And yet, the means to defend from them, the measures taken by the CPSU and the Soviet leadership for the fortification of national defenses are only casually and unimpressively discussed. Rarely can one read in the local press or hear on television and radio a lively discussion concerning civil defense personnel, their activities and noble deeds during the fighting of fires, the cleanup operations in the aftermath of flooding and other natural disasters.

Civil defense information programs must also answer the Leninist demands for businesslike efficiency, specificity, and operativeness. They have been called upon to deeply disclose the role and place of civil defense in the general system of defensive measures, and to reveal the humanistic nature of its aims and missions. It is also necessary to unmask the aggressive politics of the reactionary circles of imperialism as well as the dangerous nature of the hegemonic aspirations of the Beijing leaders. This will increase the active role of the Soviet people in the acquisition of needed military knowledge, skills and abilities, and will indoctrinate workers in the spirit of extreme vigilance and confidence in the military might of the Soviet armed forces and the effectiveness of civil defense measures.

Of primary importance in a civil defense publicity program is its ideological direction and close connection with the actual problems of the country's international and internal politics and with the worker's life on the collectives. The duty of the DOSAAF and civil defense publicists is to constantly gain strength in the struggle to fulfill the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and also to indoctrinate workers in the spirit of fidelity to the ideals of Soviet patriotism and of socialist internationalism, and in the spirit of readiness rise up in defense of the achievements of October.

In Karagandinskaya Oblast

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 3

[Article by A. Kazanskiy reporting from Temirtau: "Traditional Fridays"]

[Text] A civil defense information program is being actively conducted at the Karaganda Metalurgical Combine. Civil Defense staff and DOSAAF personnel have no small part in this. Owing to the initiative of World War II veterans, P. Kuznetsov, V. Chistyakov, and others at the Kazakhstan Magnitka, it has become traditional to conduct practical studies on Fridays with active civil defense personnel.

It's an enjoyable experience to drop in on the training classes of the motor-transport and the electrical repair departments and also the rolled metal sections shop. They are equipped with everything necessary to conduct classes. The training program makes use of films and slides as well as lighted information boards.

At the regularly scheduled Friday class in the electrical repair department, Outstanding Workers of USSR Civil Defense, and party member A. Kartashev told the class how to draw up documents dealing with civil defense issues, then fielded questions on the subject.

Civil defense staff supervisor of sheet metal shop No 1, DOSAAF member, S. Vyshinskiy, imparted his experience in the preparation of documents. V. Burdak, an active DOSAAF member from the technological traffic systems department, spoke on the importance of reliable communications within a civil defense unit.

CD Items From Various Areas

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 11 Apr 79 p 3

From N. Zubakov at Chuyskiy

[Text] The sanitary workers of the Chuyskiy section of the Alma-Ata railroad have demonstrated a high degree of training proficiency. Outstanding among them were the workers of the buildings and structures division headed by DOSAAF member, V. Sushkovaya.

From N. Polyakov at Novokuznetsk

In the course of the past year, active members of DOSAAF, Civil Defense, the group, "Znanie," and the Red Cross have delivered more than 2,000 lectures and reports on military-patriotic subjects.

From I. Strechen' at Riga

Studies of civil defense are regularly conducted in our collective. DOSAAF members, N. Sergeyev, N. Ponomarev, and other group leaders pay primary attention to the development of practical skills for the defense from weapons of mass destruction.

From M. Telerman at Frunze

A civil defense training site is operating at the cotton-spinning factory. Here a colorful and interesting photo display has been set up; specialized literature set out; and there are instruments for the detection of radiation, and chemical and biological agents. A great deal of the credit for the display belongs to senior Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance For the Defense Aviation and Chemical Industry] member and war veteran I. Naumtsev, and to other active DOSAAF members.

[Photo Caption] At the Kotovski maritime school, DOSAAF students, along with a successful mastery of warfare technology and weaponry, also meet civil defense performance standards. In the photo: honor students, V. Subbotin, and V. Shabaev, in a self-preparedness session, develop skills in the use of a gasmask.

In Novosibirsk Plant

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 May 79 p 3

[Article by G. Konyakhin: "Under a Single Plan"]

[Text] At the Novosibirsk Sibtekstil'mash plant Order of Lenin, an amateur film about a complex objective exercise was made. Active members of Civil Defense and DOSAAF expended considerable energy in order to more fully portray the practical activities of aircraft spotters, rescue workers, sanitation crews, and crewmembers of other units at the "destruction centers." In the amateur film competition of the Siberian Military District, Order of the Red Banner, the film was awarded the first degree diploma.

The filmscript was written by the highly experienced Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense Aviation and Chemical Industry] member, M. Kotlyarevskiy, who was also the producer. The film has become a fine training tool for the personnel of non-militarized formations, as well as all workers and business people.

In the plant, various measures are regularly implemented to provide for the fulfillment of civil defense missions. Deputy secretary of the party committee, Y. Shkurkin, showed us the long-range, complex plan of operation of community organizations for the year, in which were included many civil defense measures. For example, every first and third Tuesday of the month, civil defense training will be conducted at the plant.

Commanders of non-militarized formations further their knowledge at civil defense training sites, and deputy commanders work with crew members in the shops and departments after the close of the working day. Activists and members of the defense Society are setting an excellent training example.

The party committee of the plant has constantly maintained a view to civil defense matters. At party committees meetings, the missions of the party members in regard to the preparation of various exercises and the solidification of the training-material base are periodically discussed.

The plant DOSAAF committee and the civil defense staff operate under a single, coordinated plan. Their close interaction is aided by the fact that civil defense chief of staff Kotlyarevskiy is a member of the DOSAAF committee, and the chairman of the committee, A. Sazonov, is joining the civil defense staff, and is heading up a training site.

The training-material base of the civil defense at the plant fulfills the very highest requirements. The spacious classrooms for military and technical training and the methods laboratory for the teaching staff are excellently equipped with many types of instruments and visual aids. There is a specialized room in which military drill techniques may be mastered at any time of the year.

The plant's shooting range is one of the best in the city. It should be noted that it was built, as were the other training and sporting facilities, by DOSAAF members themselves in their spare time.

"ALL DOSAAF members--and almost two-thirds of those employed at the plant are members of the defense Society--actively help implement civil defense measures," states A. Sazonov.

Civil defense and DOSAAF activists work together amicably at Sibtekstil'-mash. And the credit for this goes primarily to the plant's party committee, which decisively put into practice the unified plan of mass-effort defense.

Items From Various Areas

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 Jun 79 p 2

From N. Bondar': "The Need for Training"

[Text] The topic, "Cleanup Operations in the Aftermath of a Nuclear Attack," was developed in one of the divisions of the gas pipe-laying construction site. At the sound of the alarm signal, the largest part of the work will fall upon the emergency rescue command. Its commander, V. Kravchuk, has clearly assigned missions to bulldozer operators, DOSAAF members S. Gubatenko, P. Zozuyuka, and to crane operator, Y. Papernoma, to move heavy plates and various types of metal structures and frameworks.

During the exercise, however some of the workers had still not mastered the techniques involved in donning gasmasks. And, other crewmembers were not able to stay in them very long. All this was due to insufficient training.

Sanitation workers under the control of V. Vasil'kovaya showed well for themselves in the exercise. They quickly and efficiently rendered aid to the "stricken and wounded," and organized their evacuation from the "center of mass destruction." All those who distinguished themselves were given mention in an official order.

From V. Grechukhin: "Seminars for Propagandists"

Working seminars for non-staff assistants to civil defense chiefs of staff for public information have become a permanent school of informational skills. They are held regularly in the Zhdanovskiy region of Leningrad.

At the last seminar the publicists heard lectures on the "Moral, Political, and Psychological Training of Personnel of the Non-militarized Formations," and "Ways of Improving Civil Defense Information in National Economic Projects," as well as others.

Participants in the seminar became familiar with training devices and forms of visual information. The veteran Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Aviation and Chemical Industry] and member and participant in the defense of the hero-city on the Neva L. Nikiforova came before them with interesting recollections.

From I. Ruvinskiy at Korosten': "Reconnaissance Group Distinguishes Itself"

From the very beginning of the complex objective exercise at the woodworking combine, a complicated situation arose. The removal of large "obstructions" and "fires" required a high degree of skill, practical training and close interaction from the personnel of the non-militarized formations.

A reconnaissance group headed by N. Targoniy was the first to enter the "center of nuclear destruction." On the basis of its information, a decision was made concerning conducting rescue, first-aid and emergency restoration operations. This was begun without delay by a team of firefighters and sanitation workers headed by DOSAAF members, D. Khodakovskiy, and N. Vasyanovich.

During the planning of the exercise and throughout its course, party-political work was quite effectively carried on. Three issues of the wall newspaper, 14 military leaflets and "molniya" leaflets were published; several local radio broadcasts were prepared in which the actions of the personnel of the non-militarized formations were analyzed, and their shortcomings criticized.

Members of the DOSAAF plant committee, E. Orenman, K. Birag, S. Litvinchuk and others, did important work in the planning stage, as well as in the course of the exercise. This was mentioned in the critique. Highest praise was conferred upon the reconnaissance group.

From A. Lagunov, military instructor for the high-school in Kamensk-Uralskiy: "Enviably Consistent"

Excellent training is demonstrated in each of the city-wide competitions by the medical support workers from high school no 4. Physician N. Polkovnikova is actively participating in their training. Committees of the Red Cross and DOSAAF also assist them.

And the most recent competition was no exception. The girls justified the confidence of their collective: seven times in a row they achieved first place among teams from the city's schools.

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NAVAL TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Command Methods Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Capt 3rd Rank F. Bagola, ship captain: "Mooring: Two Cases from a Captain's Practical Experience"]

[Text] This happened many months ago but I still remember it down to the details.

Our group included ships of various classes. The rear admiral in command of the group made the Katuni his flagship. I don't know about the others, but I was jealous when I looked at that flag; I jealously thought about the adjacent ships. Since he was endlessly engaged in urgent cruise tasks, the admiral seldom visited our minesweeper; perhaps he would rush by on a speed boat or call us up on VHF.

Then, the usual meeting of ships' captains was being held on the Katuni. The mission was established and the cruise formation was designated. Suddenly, the admiral said:

"I will be on the minesweeper," and he immediately looked in my direction. Evidently, I looked alarmed since he asked: "What? Aren't you pleased?"

"Aye, aye sir," I mechanically blurted out in response.

I immediately wanted to rush to the radio room to warn my men aboard ship about their VIP guest. But, as if he had read my thoughts, the admiral did not release me.

We got in the launch. The weather was foul; the rain was coming down by the bucketful. I was suffering a lot although there was not really any reason for it.

As I naturally knew, Lt V. Torba was the watch officer on our minesweeper. A conscientious individual, he tries to do everything as it should be done. But, unfortunately, he doesn't have much experience and he might get flustered. And another thing. All the group's ship captains were in the launch with the admiral. This meant that my colleagues would evaluate procedures on the minesweeper.

Our signalmen noticed the launch at a distance. The "Granted!" signal appeared at first as a dot near the port yardarm and then, as skillfully as always, PO 1st Class Petr Merenkov, a helmsman and signalman, swiftly moved the halyard and the panel of the flag opened momentarily, shining with the colors which were only typical of it.

"Good!" I noted to myself. The launch was approaching astern; the sea ladder had already been thrown down and the watch was in place; he knew his job. Lt V. Torba piped him over the side as he was taught. Capt Lt I. Verichev, the ship executive officer, and Capt Lt U. Khabibulov, the political officer, met us near the ladder.

The admiral immediately asked about the equipment and weapons status. I reported that the ship was in immediate readiness for the cruise. "Weigh anchor!" the admiral ordered and set off for the captain's cabin. I rushed to the bridge. I saw that all the group's ships were weighing anchor in turn and forming up in our wake. I now looked at the admiral's flag--which was raised above our minesweeper--with a sort of special thrill and I had entirely different thoughts about the Katuni which was bringing up the rear of the formation.

Several hours passed before the admiral came up to the primary control station. He shook everybody's hand and asked Capt Lt S. Rustamov, the navigator, the ship's position. The latter showed him. The admiral immediately became interested in my--the captain's--estimate of the minesweeper's location. I had just finished triangulating the ship's location and had jotted the data down in the navigational log. The admiral compared the coordinate reports and, judging from everything, he was satisfied. While settling into the captain's chair, he smiled and said:

"Now, I am comfortable."

The situation in the primary control station was gradually becoming less tense. The voice tube to the helmsman was located right in front of the captain's chair. It turned out that the watch officer and I had to disturb the admiral in order to give commands to the helmsman. He noticed this and decided to relay the commands to the helmsman himself.

Although the tension had subsided, we knew very well that the admiral was keenly noting the slightest detail. For example, it was enough for the watch officer to issue a command that deviated slightly from the regulations and the admiral immediately took the "Commands" book, opened it to the right page and asked the officer to read the command out loud. Lt. V. Torba will probably remember this lesson for his entire life.

When the time came to enter the bay, I was very upset again-- a lot of ships were gathered in the channel.

"Captain, act like I'm not here; do as well as you can," the admiral said and left the primary control station. I knew that he was still monitoring my every action and was ready to come to my assistance at any minute. But, I was completely confident at that time. The admiral only came up to the bridge when the minesweeper was already in the harbor and was preparing to receive the admiral's launch.

"Well, I'm glad I got acquainted with your crew," the admiral told me. "Everything is okay. But, it should be better. I would specifically advise you to teach the watch officers to give commands just as precisely,"--he smiled at this point-- 'as the captain of this outstanding minesweeper does."

The admiral shook hands with everybody present during the conversation and got into his launch. For a long time, I was inwardly at ease and even happy due to this conversation and the admiral's presence on board in general. Although, frankly, the deck was not kept completely clean on the ship; the incessant rain had done its job. However, the admiral noticed the most important thing: the crew was well coordinated and they successfully handled all the tasks assigned to them, even the ones they were not used to.

When I think about this episode, I involuntarily remember another case from my command experience. I will not give the name of the officer I am talking about. This will not affect the heart of the matter.

So, this officer came on board ship. We were equal in rank but his position was one rung higher than mine. I can't say that he had a great deal of command experience. While I had over 10 years of ship command experience, he had significantly less. But, the seniority system was first and foremost. We welcomed him as required. The officer dryly greeted us and immediately reprimanded young Smn P. Svirshchevskiy for his "lack of military bearing" and he went straight up to the primary control station and then immediately to the chart.

"Navigator, calculate a course to this point," the officer pointed his finger at the chart.

This time, we were not entering port but leaving it. An easy situation. True, an amphibious ship was entering. Naturally, we estimated his maneuvering properties and concluded that we would pass clear of each other at a safe distance.

"Slow down and let the amphibious ship pass," the officer said. I tried to give my opinion but he wouldn't listen.

We slowed down. Evidently, the captain of the amphibious ship did not understand what we were doing and he also slowed down. Then, the requirement came over the loudspeaker from the amphibious ship: "Pass by!" The result was a ridiculous passing. Inwardly, I felt bad but I tried not to let my attitude show.

We accomplished our mission at sea and the ship set a course for base. It would soon be time for mooring at the pier. I had approached it hundreds of times in all kinds of situations. Evidently, like every other captain, I have my own plan for mooring, and mine alone, in my head.

I cannot resist the temptation to describe a typical version of my actions. Upon approaching a certain point, I stop one of the engines--depending on the direction of the wind. A cable's length from the site for dropping the anchor, I stop the second engine. The ship continues to move under its own momentum. I put both engines on "Stand-by Reverse." As soon as the navigator reports that the ship has reached the bearing for dropping anchor, I give both engines slow speed astern. The ship loses its momentum and when it slowly begins moving astern, I give the order for the starboard anchor and pay it out freely. About 40 meters from the pier, I shut down both engines. The poop deck team leader reports, "The pier is 30... 20...10..." At this time, the anchor chain is already tauntly playing itself out. The hauling lines have already been thrown. The ship slowly approaches the pier. Five meters from the pier, I order them to stop the anchor chain. The ship's weight takes up the slack and it stops in its tracks. Even if there were no sailors on the pier to take the lines, it would easily be possible to step off the stern to the pier and fasten the mooring lines. As a rule, we moor the ship by running the engines in reverse once. What satisfaction I felt after a successful approach to the dock; and, evidently the entire crew felt it too: after all, not just the commander but the entire crew docks the ship.

This is how it always was. But, this time, everything turned out differently. As the senior officer on board, it seemed to him that the momentum was too great. He ordered that it be reduced by reversing the starboard engine. The ship's stern swung sharply to port. We did not reach the bearing for dropping the anchor. It was necessary to go into reverse and then go forward. He was nervous and I was nervous. The watch officer didn't know who to obey. The anchor was played out and got tangled up in the adjacent ship's chain.

On top of everything else, there was a cross wind. It was necessary to moor the ship with power from both engines; otherwise, there would be a pile-up. We were repeatedly switching from port to starboard engine in turn. We reversed so much that the engineer issued a warning: the compressor will not be able to feed air. This was torture, not docking. It's a good thing that the poop deck team was doing an outstanding job; we avoided piling into the adjacent ship on the starboard side.

Finally, we docked safely but, inwardly, we felt bad. My superior left the ship. I know that he was in the same frame of mind. Who was at fault? Why should he interfere in handling the ship without any special need to; after all, the golden rule is: things turn out better when one man is in command than when two people are giving orders from the bridge. There are also requirements in the manual on this score--I am not going to talk about them since they are well known.

In short, when a superior is on board the ship, he can either inspire the captain or stifle his initiative. The result depends upon the approach.

Naval Infantry Combat Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Capt 3rd Rank S. Bystrov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "The Marines Attack"]

[Text] The motor vehicles stopped. There was not a single fire or a single reference point on this moonless night. And, not a single star. There was low cloud cover: it was cold and windy.

Capt V. Klovov, the Marine company commander, involuntarily shrugged his shoulders: 30 kilometers in the unbroken snow, combat deployments, an attack against the "enemy's" strong-point at the end of the line...

The officer gave a command and the marines hurried up. Their voices were muffled. Few of them had any idea what awaited the company. Especially the young marines who were being given their first trial in what it means to operate on skis during an exercise.

Capt V. Gribov's figure--the OIC of the attached mortar battery--emerged from the darkness. They quickly reached an agreement on their coordination during the march and when the "enemy" was engaged.

Capt Klokov paced along the formation while giving his subordinates their mission. He was talking about how they should operate but he was thinking that the regimental commander had set up this test too soon for them. It was much too early according to all the rules. The company still needed another month in training for the young recruits to catch up, to get used to the distance to be covered, to get their bearings...

The loose snow was holding up poorly and even the best trained and the strongest were punching holes in the ski track. Darkness and a windy blizzard on top of it--of course, you couldn't ask for anything better for a concealed crossing. But, it was also easier to lose inexperienced people. The skis were beginning to glide along and carry you on their own--this means there was a slope. Was it steep, gentle or perhaps a dropoff--it is pitch dark. This was it, the white silence. Now and then, an infrequent birch tree would fly up and meet you halfway or a boulder would appear like a dark spot. Experience, experience was required for such crossings; but, there were so many young recruits in the company. The skis stopped--another rise. Capt Klokov leaned on his ski poles, letting the company pass by him. He could make out the people by their breathing: if he was breathing easily, he was seasoned; if he was making noise and it was hard getting enough air in his lungs, it was a novice. He gave the latter a word or two of encouragement.

The company passed by and stretched out. The mortarmen were proceeding in a more coordinated manner. His wet back had already gotten cold. Klokov again proceeded along the virgin snow, catching up with his subordinates and drawing the company up tighter. He looked at his watch. Judging by everything, they had covered about five kilometers.

Maj A. Voskov, the battalion CO, also had not expected this turn in events. He was presently located at the "enemy strongpoint" which the 2nd Company and the mortarmen would have to attack after their march. The snow crunched under the battalion CO's

feet. Maj Noskov stopped and laughed. The regimental commander was giving them a good lesson. The marines were still not trained well enough for an assault march. Moreover, he selected the 2nd Company, the weaker...

Capt V. Bolokhov, the battalion political officer, watched the battalion CO pacing back and forth as if he were talking to himself. Noskov inspires respect from his subordinates just by his appearance--tall, lean and bony; he gives everybody a long headstart in parachute jumping, negotiating obstacles and on marches. He really gets a kick out of the unexpected. "The regimental commander's tactical problem is right down his alley," Bolokhov thought to himself. Out loud he said:

"I remember when I first came into the Marines, comrade major; we immediately went on an assault march like this. I had a letter in my inner pocket. I still have it although you can't make out a single letter on it--the sweat washed it all away."

"A valuable letter," the battalion CO said in all seriousness.

"Yes, sir," the political officer agreed.

Both of them listened closely as though they were suddenly able to hear the sounds of a distant battle. The battalion CO thought that they should set up at least one ambush for the 2nd Company to round out the situation. But, it didn't matter; the most important thing was for them to test their own strength and to arrive on time. Maj Noskov looked at his watch. There was still time. But, where were the marines now? Were they lost?

The marine's regimental commander was working in his office. It seemed like he had completely forgotten that dozens of people were making a 30-kilometer ski trail across country and over the small hills at his order. However, when--according to his calculations--the marines who had been dropped deep in the tundra should have reached the end of their trip, he felt that he would not be able to think about anything else. Of course, he understood how unexpected his tactical problem sounded and that there were some sort of objective reasons for saying that it was still too early for an assault march. But, is it true that real combat readiness is only required at the end of the training year? It is required every day and every hour. Let the 2nd Company show what kind of combat readiness there is in the regiment today.

...The barely visible slope of the hill became a little brighter--the moon's light was filtering through the clouds somewhere.

Dark figures suddenly appeared on the slope. Capts Klovov and Gribov were leading their marines in the attack. Each of them felt his breathing become easier and he felt his strength--which had seemed to be spent along the route they had covered--suddenly returning for a decisive assault and he felt the "hurrah," which he had carried through the difficult march, building up, straining and begging to get out.

...The telephone rang. The regimental commander glanced at his watch. "Good show," he thought and he felt the longing for relief. After all, the lesson in daily combat readiness which he gave the company and the attached battery was also a lesson for him.

Minesweeper Crew Training

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by SrLt A. Tkachev, the Mediterranean Sea: "A Stormy Reveille: Points in the Mediterranean"; transmitted by PO 2nd Class Yershov, radiotelegrapher 1st class]

[Text] At 0200, the captain of the ocean-going minesweeper (MSO) arrived at the navigation bridge. Soon afterwards, the ship departed the vicinity of the storm which had suddenly approached.

The winter training period can justifiably be called a stormy period for ships located in the Mediterranean Sea. Cruises under these difficult conditions hone the crews and they promote an increase in their sea training. During its stay in the Mediterranean Sea, the MSO had weathered numerous storms; but, there had not been bad weather like that on this April night even in the winter when the winds are especially strong.

In the evening, the MSO tied up with the large ASW ship Ochakov (CG) to take on mail. There was a tanker not far from the stern; they had taken on water and fuel from it during the day. It was necessary to remain this close due to the small size of the thwarts.

The weather was rather brisk but it did not give any cause for alarm. However, knowing the perfidiousness of the Mediterranean spring, Capt 3rd Rank B. Dobrotin issued instructions to keep the main engines at increased readiness. His foresight was really necessary. At 0200, the wind abruptly increased, gusting to 30 meters per second. At any moment, the large ASW ship could break anchor. Then, the MSO--which was located astern of

it--would be caught in a vice between the large ASW ship and the tanker. It was necessary to get out of the trap; so, Cap. Dobrotin ordered them to sound the alarm. The crew got up to a stormy reveille. The Ochakov was also preparing to let go the lines to the MSO. But, no matter how hard the large ASW ship's poop-deck party tried and no matter how hard the MSO's bowman team tried to help them, their efforts were in vain until the engines got underway and gave some slack in the cables.

Due to their special exposure during the extended deployment, the sailors in the engineering department started the main diesel twice as fast as stipulated by the standards for increased readiness. But, even during this time, there was such a swell that the waves began to cover the deck where the bowman party headed by WO Kirillin was working. It was impossible to stand up without holding on to something that was solidly fastened down. The sailors fell down in the bow where the motion was especially bad. But, by helping each other, they got up and were working smoothly without paying any attention to their scratches and bruises. During this time, it was dangerous for the MSO to stay tied up since the lines would not hold with the jerks and they would break. It was also dangerous to break away from the large ASW ship since the momentary engine reduction and the imprecise maneuvering threatened a collision with the tanker. The ability to judge distance, training and decisiveness were all that could be of assistance in this situation. By varying his speed, Capt 3rd Rank B. Dobrotin was almost able to turn the MSO on a dime and slip out of the trap. PO 2nd Class S. Sladkov's masterful work at the helm was brilliant.

The ship was underway but there were still a lot of people on the upper deck: the minesweeping gear, the weapons and the boats were being tied down for the storm. The captain set a departure course which would give the MSO the least motion. Now, the work has been finished and everybody has left the deck, closing the hatches and the doors after them. Now that the immediate danger has passed, the captain and SrLt Ye. Yamoldin, the navigator, have begun looking for an area where the MSO can take refuge from the direct onslaught of the weather. Cover must be precisely selected. Otherwise, a mistake can lead to an inefficient utilization of engine time and fuel.

For 14 hours, the MSO fought its way to a point which it could have reached in 6 hours during calm weather. After reaching a safe area, it heaved to. Exercises in various specialties have begun on board the ship. Training for the tests on class ratings is proceeding at full speed. After all, the pledges

adopted by the crew for the winter training period provide for an increase in class rating of one level for everybody that has the right to take the test.

Aboard the 'Minsk'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Capt 1st Rank G. Savichev: "Crossing the Tropic of Capricorn"; received by radio]

[Text] It was early morning and the sun had still not risen in the East when flight preparations began on the Minsk ASW cruiser (CVSG). The typical hum of the elevators can be heard in the darkness. One after the other, they are bringing the aircraft out of the hangars; the aircraft are immediately connected up to tractors and towed to their positions.

The engines of a helicopter on deck let out a roar and its resilient blades cut into the humid, morning air. With its frame shaking intermittently, the helicopter seemingly tears off into the sky, which has suddenly begun to swiftly change a light blue, as only happens in the southern latitudes. But, conditions were still very adverse for flying--a strong wind, a high temperature and high humidity. However, combat training must be conducted under diverse conditions.

After breaking away from the deck, the helicopter became lost in the sky. Final flight preparations continued on board ship. Capt Lt Yu. Polyakov, navigation department head, calculated a course and speed for the CVSG consistent with sea and wind conditions. His mission was to set up the most favorable conditions for the aircraft flying program. Polyakov is a highly skilled navigator and he has no difficulty determining the ship's optimal course. But, nevertheless, he is accomplishing this mission especially thoroughly today; after all, the Soviet Navy is conducting carrier-based ASW aircraft flights in the southern hemisphere for the first time. On this day, the Minsk should cross the line called the Southern Tropics, or the Tropic of Capricorn, which separates the tropic and subtropic zones.

Capt 1st Rank V. Gokinayev, the CVSG captain, has rarely left the navigation bridge throughout the entire deployment. On flying days, he doesn't leave it at all for a single second. This is understandable. To a great extent, the success of the flights depends upon his decisive and expert actions.

"The flying programs are a school for the pilots and for the sailors," Gokinayev says. "It is precisely during the flying programs that psychological unity and the ability to function as a single organism are perfected."

Step by step, the pilots gain a better understanding of the ship and the sailors gain a better understanding of the aircraft. This overlapping psychology proceeds in all directions and among all specialties: the navigators not only provide the aircraft with an optimal and steady course, they also supply meteorological data. Naturally, the communicators have contact in the area of communications. The radar operators provide information on the air situation and track each aircraft in the air. On this ship, many threads even connect the machinists mates--whose environment is turbine engines, boilers, pumps and mains--to the aviators.

The flying program will begin any minute. The ship's long flight deck and, it seems, the entire ocean and sky are visible from the glassed-in runway control center. The aircraft stand straining, as if before a jump. The pilots await the flight controller's commands. The latter is receiving the final reports. Then, at last: "Number one is cleared for takeoff!"

The second, the third...lift off into the sky after the first.

The aircraft proceed to zones located dozens of kilometers from the ship to carry out their operational exercises. Each aircraft is being watched carefully. Engr-SrLt D. Gataulin--the best watch officer according to the results of the socialist competition for this month--is in charge of this. All the facilities for technical surveillance of the air, surface and subsurface situations are in his hands. It is necessary to show special vigilance in this job: two of the Republic of South Africa's combatants have been trailing the CVSG for several days now. The helicopter located on one of them also becomes airborne at times and it may create interference by its actions. Therefore, it is also being watched very carefully.

Sometime around noon, the CVSG captain announced over the ship's internal broadcast system that they had crossed the Tropic of Capricorn. But, somehow, this announcement went unnoticed. There was no time for distractions. The combat training plan for the day picked up speed. While the aircraft were taking off from the flight deck, there was also feverish activity within the ship: Capt 3rd Rank N. Solomakhin, the executive officer, was conducting a damage control exercise. At that time, "fires were breaking out" and "water was coming in" somewhere on board the ship. But, the damage control teams were on top of the situation. As Capt 3rd Rank Solomakhin noted,

Engr-SrLt V. Dantser was in charge of the best team. The sailors of this damage control team were more skillful and quicker than the others in setting up their lines of defense both against the fire and against the water.

The combat training continued in the afternoon. The missilemen practiced launches and the gunners conducted simulated firing against air targets. When the hot southern sun disappeared beyond the horizon, the results were evaluated.

This is how the day ended. In general, this was a normal day in many of the CVSG Minsk's crew's days.

Ship Gunnery Crew Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 1

[Article by Capt 3rd Rank V. Boronin, Red Banner Black Sea Fleet: "With the First Volleys"]

[Text] The clouds were low in the sky and the sea was sullen and restless. Capt Lt Sergey Umnov, head of the missile and gunnery department, knew better than anyone else that this kind of weather was the air "enemy's" ally and a hindrance for the ship's gunners. Umnov knew from his experience in many firing sessions that aircraft would invariably try to attack at low altitude screened by jamming. He also knew that the gunners would not have much time to destroy the targets. Would they be able to do it.

Capt Lt P. Ivanov, the battery officer, was conducting a training session at that time to meet the norms. Moreover, he was changing the situation, the angle of sight and the speed; he introduced malfunctions; he required them to transition from automatic to manual firing mode; and he required them to endure the high speed of battle.

Last fall, a significant number of battery personnel were replaced. The young contingent had arrived. At that time, there could not even be any discussion about high figures for the norms within the crews. Ivanov made it his goal to train the new recruits to stand watch on their own twice as fast as usual, to build up cohesion within the battery during the first months of the winter training period and to achieve a situation where each sailor met the norms. He also had a goal of finishing up complete cross training among the crews by the end of April, or rather by the 109th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday. This goal was achieved on time.

A headquarters officer inspected the battery before they put out to sea. He was interested in everything: the weapons and equipment status, the servicemen's knowledge of their duties and instructions and their procedures at battle stations. In short, everything that defines the military group's level of readiness.

The headquarters officer also checked up on how well the battery officer and the other officers of the department were accomplishing their individual socialist pledges. It turned out that the officers' pledges were being completely implemented: they had studied the topics in their specialty which were stipulated by the long range plan and they had adopted the advanced, tactical procedures recommended by the headquarters for making comprehensive use of weapons in an artillery battle. The battery commander had mastered the duties of a fire control officer to a tee. Ivanov's level of training already meets the qualifications for an expert's rating now, although he did not plan to reach this level until the end of the year. With increased confidence in their success, Capt Lt Umnov returned to the command center after visiting the gunners. He and the battery officer were well prepared for firing. The winter period was also especially productive for him. Umnov increased his skills as a battle manager. His tactical arsenal became richer. Due to the missile and gunnery department (D-2) head's insistence on high standards, the combat equipment status had improved within the unit. The time for opening fire was reduced to the limits of equipment standards.

The "enemy" appeared from a direction which was not convenient for the gunners: the captain had to change the ship's course to take up a firing position. Two or three months ago, this tactical stratagem might have confused the gunners--at that time, they were not as well trained and any change in the situation put them in a difficult situation. Now, their target acquisition range had increased and the time required for preparing to fire had decreased.

Capt Lt Ivanov was directing their fire without any interruption; he was directing it calmly and with the obvious confidence that is always the outward expression of skill. The gunners of the outstanding and best battery on board the ship were working together. The target was soon surrounded by the plumes of explosions. It quickly began to fall after being hit by the first volleys.

Umnov set off up the stairs to the primary control station; on the way, he thought over the sequence of the report to the captain on the firing results. Ivanov arrived at the primary control station soon afterwards. A new order for the next training battle awaited the officers--this time, it was a sea target.

Effectiveness of Firing Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by Vice Adm A. Kalinin, chief of staff of the twice-honored Red Banner Baltic Fleet; "The Prize for Combat Expertise: Introduce Advanced Techniques Efficiently"]

[Text] The Slavnyy large guided missile ship (DDG) returned from an extended deployment after the results of the training year had already been evaluated. At the port, the crew was greeted with traditional honors which were even more appropriate since the Slavnyy had become an outstanding ship during its extended deployment and had captured the Navy prize for missile firing. The fleet commander solemnly gave the trophy cup to Capt 2nd Rank G. Lyzhenkov, the ship captain, right at dock side. At the same time, the Navy prize for gunnery fire against sea targets was also awarded to the Neukrotimyy escort ship.

As one of the important ways of increasing ship combat readiness, increasing the sailors' combat expertise and strengthening the administration of duties and military discipline, the unit to which these ships belong devotes constant attention to the preparations for tactical and firing training competitions and to summarizing and disseminating the advanced techniques of the prize winners. The unit commander, political section and the staff do not conduct this work on a haphazard basis but systematically throughout the entire training year. Therefore, it is not by accident that the unit's ships won several other fleet prizes in addition to the two prize places in the competitions for the Navy championship.

The sailors have considered it a matter of honor for a long time to win the prize positions for various types of firing and tactical training. This tradition has deep roots. For example, let's look at retired Adm V. Andreyev's book "Komsomol Miles" [Komsomol'skiye mili]. The author tells about the sailors' inspiration and intensity in training on the battleship Marat, while achieving the fleet championship in firing training; he tells how everybody on board the ship lived with this aspiration--from the junior cook up to the captain.

The struggle for the championship in tactical and firing training is a very important part of the competition for leading ship and of the movement for leading formation and best fleet. To a great extent, the overall heat of the competition and the actual training and duty results for the year depend upon how widespread the campaign is for getting the prizes and on how much this struggle is penetrated by the spirit and, we would say, the excitement of combat competition.

Moreover, an important principle has been confirmed: the championship in various types of training, as well as the title of outstanding, are awarded to collectives which are not satisfied with what they have achieved and which are steadfastly increasing their own personal experience and, at the same time, which are paying attention to the achievements of adjacent ships and are taking a creative approach in introducing everything that is new and advanced into the training process. On the other hand, the collectives which have not duly taken care of their own experience, which have not reexamined it by considering increased requirements and which have not enriched themselves with the creative achievements of others, will not be able to hold the positions they have gained or to compete for the title of the strongest.

Thus, for a number of years, the Navy prize for missile firing was awarded to the boat unit commanded by Capt 3rd Rank V. Krashennnikov. While retaining its fleet prize, this strong collective lost the Navy championship. It lost it precisely because they relaxed their attention to the creative foundation for training, especially in the field of tactics.

Unfortunately, the ship commanded by officer V. Kiryushatov--a former Navy prize winner in firing training--also went down in defeat. They underrated the comprehensive approach to training and indoctrinating the sailors here; at times, they relied on rush work and sporadic efforts; gaps were tolerated in the military collective's combat teamwork and cohesiveness.

Just like the isolated failures, the repeat successes and the new successes in the struggle for the championship testify again and again to the fact that the competition for the victor's title and aggressive work on introducing advanced techniques are a single, inseparable process. This is the dialectic of competition: when others are aggressively drawing up to the level of the leaders and are trying to reach this level, then the leaders themselves must either open new frontiers or give up their championship to the stronger ones.

Basically, the headquarters must demonstrate a careful, attentive attitude toward the experience of the prize winners. It is called upon to be a sort of methods center for introducing all the best that has been achieved in the military collectives. We have really become convinced that conducting demonstrations on prize-winning and outstanding ships is an extremely effective method for this work.

Thus, during the winter training period, there was a great deal of benefit in the number of demonstration lessons, exercises and training sessions conducted on the Neukrotimyy

escort ship and on the submarine commanded by Capt 2nd Rank D. Gnatyuk. Officers from not just one but from many of the fleet's units participated in this kind of training.

The training conducted on the prize-winning ships is not only beneficial to others, it also stimulates the prize winners themselves to increase the level of their achievements and to more deeply acknowledge their leading and, in a certain sense, innovative role. The prize winner thereby sets itself a further milestone. On the other hand, if the experience of the prize winners is in vain and if the leaders are, as they say, not alarmed, then some of them begin to lose their combat form and sometimes do not go forward but backwards.

A lot depends on the quality of training and on the in-depth critiques of the steps taken on the best ships. This must be done in such a way that the prize winners see their own unfinished business themselves and eliminate it in a timely manner. The senior commander and the fleet specialists play a very important role in this.

To a great extent, the frame of mind in the struggle for advanced milestones and the ability to actually be attracted by a positive example depend upon the entire lifestyle on board the ship and in the unit and on the pulse of competition and the leadership for it. If there are "average" crews alongside leading ships for a long time, then, based on elementary logic, there is no interest in advanced techniques here. Of course, such situations--and they are still encountered--not only cast light on the captain's and political officers' level of development on some of the ships but also on the headquarters' and political section's work style.

Introducing the experience of the leaders, as well as organizing competition as a whole, is the most important concern of all flag officers, headquarters and political agencies and also ship and unit commanders and political organizations. At the same time, more clear-cut coordination of this work and a better developed system are required in our opinion. For example, at our fleet headquarters and political administration, we have people who are specially earmarked to analyze and supervise the introduction of the prize winners' experience; they are engaged in developing recommendations for improving this work. Formation headquarters and political agencies also have these kinds of area specialists. It is important to consolidate these people in clear-cut groups so this work will not be casual in nature but more systematic and scientific.

Several fleet directorates and sections still have not found their true place in this important work; this was pointed out at a recent meeting of the fleet military council. The officers within the directorates must have an intimate knowledge of the situation on board ships and in units; they must achieve maximum effectiveness in continually combining the training and indoctrination process with competition; they must thoroughly introduce advanced techniques everywhere. Moreover, to a great extent, the discovery and steadfast introduction of all the best, advanced techniques depends upon coordinated work between political agencies and headquarters.

For example, there is a lot that is instructive in the practical experience of officers V. Yegorov and A. Val'kov in this respect; based on their initiative, officers from the headquarters and political agency are working--as a rule, in combined groups--on the key problems of combat training on board ships; they are summarizing the experience of the prize-winning and outstanding ships together and steadfastly introducing it to other crews.

But, it is difficult to expect success from a fleet specialist in increasing the number of experts if he is not a combat qualified expert himself or if he doesn't even have a class rating. It is important to stimulate the headquarters and political section officers to adopt specific pledges for introducing advanced techniques and to make their personal ratings more stringently dependent upon the state of affairs in their areas.

The prize is a unique sign of the quality of all the components of combat readiness; it is the standard of all the units' superior level of training, a standard which also personifies the crew's moral strength. It is not just won by the specialists, for example, the missilemen or torpedomen, but by the entire crew. If one of the fleet specialists is working productively in his area and striving to transfer everything valuable from the best collective to related departments but another specialist is not doing a complete job of this and if all the joints of combat teamwork are not being sealed, then the transfer of this experience to other ships will be, putting it mildly, incomplete. It is precisely the overhead cost in the work style and lack of coordination in the work of several of the headquarters officers in the unit where officer G. Blinov is serving that reduces the effectiveness of the efforts for introducing advanced techniques. Therefore, there have not been any prize winners here recently: they have surrendered their positions.

We believe it is important to single out an expansion in the tactical horizons and an increase in the teaching skill of junior commanders in the problem being discussed. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that some of them are not able to objectively evaluate the state of affairs due to their inexperience; they are not able to build up the military group's cohesiveness within a short period of time or to establish a healthy moral climate and firm, prescribed procedures within crews. It would again seem advisable to teach all of this to junior commanders--moreover, with the most aggressive methods--primarily based on the experience of prize-winning and outstanding ships and units.

Seminars, officer calls, methods conferences and applied scientific conferences also occupy an important place in summarizing and disseminating the experience of prize winners. We believe that the floor should be given to the creators of advanced techniques more frequently at these meetings.

The solution to the problems facing us, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Bauman Electoral District, "requires a creative approach, a high level of responsibility, the strictest discipline...." This also applies completely to our work. Enriching combat training experience, the widespread introduction of the leaders' achievements, especially those of prize-winning ships and units, is one of the important sectors for applying our efforts; it requires a further mastery of advanced work methods and of a Leninist style of leadership.

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VETERANS' MEDICAL CARE IN UKRAINIAN SSR DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by A. Romanenko, Ukrainian SSR Minister of Health:
"Concern for Veterans"]

[Text] The Soviet people have been living in peace now for more than three decades. The fiery years of the war are receding further and further into the past. The participants of past battles are growing old. Although they are still strong in spirit, old wounds and the burdens of the severe war years are taking their toll. But, the motherland is not forgetting its defenders.

Here is how Comrade L. I. Brezhnev penetratingly talked about veterans in his book "Malaya zemlya": "Even today, many years after the battles, amidst our multitude of affairs, we are obligated to constantly remember the people who went through the war. Surrounding them with concern and attention and helping them in their everyday affairs--this is the moral duty of the authorities and of all citizens; this is the law of our life."

The Soviet people greeted the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "Steps to Further Improve the Economic Conditions and Everyday Life of Participants of the Great Patriotic War" with a great deal of satisfaction.

Every year, our government allocates large amounts of resources to develop public health care, and specifically to improve medical service for frontline soldiers. Moreover, primary attention is devoted to disabled veterans. At the beginning of the 60's there were 12 hospitals for veterans of the Great Patriotic War in the Ukraine. Twenty-seven of these hospitals are presently operating in the republic and the most favorable treatment conditions have been established in them.

For example, let's take the republic's hospital for disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War which is located near Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy. It has experienced medical personnel and the most up-to-date equipment. The patients are accommodated in semi-private and three-bed wards. A peaceful, natural landscape surrounds the hospital. The veterans are seen by leading specialists from the Kiyev Medical Institute on a regular basis. The hospital in Saki in Krymskaya Oblast is also distinguished by its superior service. New building complexes have recently been put into operation in the Zhitomirskiy, Kirovogradskiy and Khersonskiy oblast hospitals for disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

It should be pointed out that sponsoring organizations provide a great deal of assistance to medical institutions. For example, the Kherson Ship Building Plant and other enterprises in the city have allocated 100,000 rubles to improve the physical plant and supplies for the local hospital. The Bol'shevik Plant transferred 250,000 rubles to the Odessa hospital. In recent years, a total of more than a million and a half rubles have been transferred to the current accounts of hospitals being sponsored in the republic.

Specialized hospitals occupy a leading position in treating disabled veterans. At the same time, this is not the sole form of concern for the veterans' health. More than 40 branch hospitals have been set up and are operational at oblast, major city and specialized hospitals. Wards with a total capacity of more than 16,000 beds have been set aside for disabled veterans in all the city, central and rayon hospitals.

The widespread network of medical facilities whose direct responsibilities include medical service for disabled veterans makes it possible to steadily improve preventive medical treatment for them. The number of beds for patients requiring in-patient treatment has significantly increased recently. Last year, practically all disabled veterans were provided out-patient treatment. Many of them were treated at the physical therapy clinics located in each oblast.

The disabled veterans health care system is continually being improved. Advanced schools are operating in the republic. Seminars are conducted on a regular basis with the doctors who set up health care for the disabled veterans. This work is especially well organized in Voroshilovgradskaya, Vinnitskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts.

The Kiyev scientific research institutes for tuberculosis, thoracic surgery and neurosurgery are making important contributions to the common cause. Their employees see and

operate on the most serious patients; they take part in consultations and actively promote the widespread introduction of advanced techniques for preventive medicine.

Full use is made of sanatoriums and spas to improve the health of disabled veterans and other veterans. We are trying to provide as complete a service as possible for those who need it. In 1978, they were issued 45,893 passes; this number will increase to 53,000 this year. The majority of the passes will be set aside for disabled veterans to go to recreation centers, dispensaries and spas.

The party and government's decree on steps to further improve the economic conditions and everyday life for participants of the Great Patriotic War assigned new missions to the republic's Ministry of Health. Previously, only the disabled veterans were under constant medical supervision; now, medical examinations and clinical treatment are being set up for all the participants of the war everywhere in the republic.

The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Health issued instructions to its oblast agencies to take the necessary steps to provide service on a priority basis to participants of the war in polyclinics, clinics and drugstores. Special wards are being set aside for frontline soldiers in all the republic's in-patient medical facilities.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Council of Ministers made it mandatory for the republic's Ministry of Health to continually improve its supply base and physical plant in order to provide the most complete and high-quality service possible to participants of the Great Patriotic War. During the current five-year plan, it will be necessary to complete the planning and construction of hospitals in Kiyevskaya, Ternopol'skaya, Chernigovskaya and Khmel'nitskaya oblasts. The 400-bed Kiev City Hospital will be put into operation. A new 250-bed wing and a hydropathic and mud treatment center will soon be commissioned at the republic's hospital (in the Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy Rayon). A specialized hospital with a branch for veterans will be built for patients with eye problems.

Plans also call for a further expansion in sanatorium and spa treatment for veterans. Between 1981-1985, 350-bed sanatoriums will be built in Zakarpatskaya, Poltavskaya and Krymskaya oblasts. Four nursing homes with improved layouts will become operational.

However, no matter how modern the physical plant is, it cannot in itself ensure good medical treatment and attentive care for war veterans.

This is why professional skill and superior moral traits for medical personnel and each medic's ability to completely subordinate himself to the interests of the job are now becoming the number one priority. These issues continue to be the center of attention for the entire staff of the Ministry of Health, for party, labor union and defense organizations and for the republic's medical facilities. We are also counting on active assistance and cooperation from the Ukrainian DOSAAF Central Committee and the defense society's committees and primary organizations in this work.

The public health care employees of the Ukrainian SSR have a clear-cut idea of the enormous amount of work which will have to be accomplished. They are exerting all their efforts to honorably carry out the party and government's esteemed assignment--to improve and expand medical care for participants of the Great Patriotic War in every way possible.

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CSO: 1801

REPLIES TO READERS ON MONETARY ALLOWANCES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 2

[Article in the column "Our Advice": "Severance Pay"]

[Text] Due to my being drafted into the Soviet Armed Forces, management paid me severance pay. Soon afterwards, I was released from military service and I returned to my previous place of work. The management withheld the previously paid severance pay from my wages. Were they correct in doing this?

I. Nogayev
Moscow Oblast

Dear Comrade Nogayev:

Citizens drafted into the Soviet Armed Forces but later released from further military service for any reason and transferred to the reserve, or citizens dismissed from a military educational institution, have the right to return to their previous place of work if no more than three months have passed from the date they were drafted (enrolled) (not counting the travel time to their permanent home of record). In this case, the severance pay received is not returned and the management does not have a right to withhold it. Furthermore, if the citizens are again drafted into the USSR Armed Forces later, they are again paid severance pay for the second call-up (enrollment) on a universal basis.

[Article in the Column "Our Advice": "No Restrictions Have Been Established"]

[Text] Are there any restrictions or special features for paying sickpay to

people who retire due to age, who are working and who have sick leave certificates?

F. Yakovlev
Donetsk

No special rules have been established by current legislation for paying sick-leave to working retirees who retire due to age. This means that they are paid sick-leave in all cases for work-related crippling injuries and work-related illnesses until they recover or until it is established that they are disabled. This rule also applies to common illnesses if the retiree has a permanent job. Sick-leave cannot be paid to temporary and seasonal workers for more than 75 calendar days in a row.

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SPOTCHECK REPORT ON DOSAAF REPAIR PLANT

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 29 Apr 79 p 2

[Article by the SOVETSKIY PATRIOT no-notice inspection team, R. Arkhipov, lathe operator and outstanding worker of communist labor at the Moscow Aircraft Repair Plant; N. Gogolev, production foreman and deputy chairman of the People's Control Group; and V. Sorokin, SOVETSKIY PATRIOT correspondent: "Macro and Micro Savings"]

[Text] A table of production figures hangs in the office of P. Verter, chief of the economic planning department at the DOSAAF Moscow Aircraft Repair Plant. The fact that the enterprise is achieving a reduction in labor expenditures from year to year attracts your attention. As noted, gross production per worker increased last year. P. Verter explains that productivity is primarily increasing due to the introduction of new equipment and streamlined procedures.

Labor productivity is one of the primary economic indices for any enterprise. Therefore, our no-notice inspection team first checked to see why labor expenditures were declining in the production sections and what the workers' role was in this.

In the helicopter shop, foreman Valeriy Dolzhenko told us that teamleader Vyacheslav Nesterov and assemblymen Vyacheslav Nazarov and Yevgeniy Babkin requested that the time for repairing and assembling the MI-4 helicopter be reduced by 15 hours. But, before reducing the norms, the leading workers suggested that the labor intensive jobs be mechanized. This was done. A power winch was installed to move the aircraft engines and the mechanics were issued power tools. As a result, the aircraft were repaired quicker.

A lot is also being done to improve labor productivity in the machine shop. In 1977, the labor required to manufacture a single small motor was 5.1 norm-hours. This means that if the motor was manufactured by a single person it would have taken him a little over five hours to do it.

What will this figure be now? The labor required for one motor has been reduced to 3.4 norm-hours.

This is a visible savings in labor expenditures. Again, it was achieved by streamlining procedures. People with work improvement suggestions play an active role in this. Machine tool workers Aleksandr Solov'yev, Aleksandr Kanchikov, Ivan Kukushkin and others suggested that so-called contoured bits be used. This made it possible to tool two surfaces at the same time with one tool. Thus, the basic and auxiliary time was reduced for manufacturing parts. People with work improvement suggestions also developed a new jig. Its design made it possible to fasten down and tool several parts right away.

The cost of the small motors declined significantly. In 1977, it was 12 rubles 60 kopecks and, in 1978, it was 10 rubles 44 kopecks.

No matter what product you choose, the result is the same: a constant downward trend in price, in other words, a reduction in labor expended and an increase in labor productivity. This can truly be called macro savings.

But, what about micro savings? What sort of savings are there in electrical power, fuel and raw materials?

During the year, the enterprise's demand for electrical power was 30,000 kilowatt-hours less than planned. Previously, the heating stoves were controlled manually; now, the established temperature is maintained in them by automatic thermostats like the ones in refrigerators. Fluorescent lights have been installed in all the sections in the helicopter shop. The engines in the boiler room were not operating at maximum capacity--they were replaced with motors which require less energy.

We talked with Yevgeniy Anan'yev and Vladimir Shcherbakov, outstanding workers of communist labor and electricians. They worked out the bugs in the automatic thermostat for the heating ovens and installed a heat rack and balancing device which made it possible to increase the electrical power ratio.

The requirement for natural gas also declined this year. The flow of air to the boilers was improved in the boiler room--the fuel was completely burned.

We also became thoroughly acquainted with how the materials and equipment which were delivered for the shops being built were being stored and used at the plant. But, frankly speaking, this was not a very pretty picture. The girders, steel channels

and iron plates arriving from the suppliers were dumped on the ground. Part of the machine tools and other machinery designed for the wing of integrated shops under construction was located out in the open. Several of the machine tools arriving at the enterprise could have been stored in the warehouses; however, there were no mechanical materials handling equipment in many of them; therefore, it was difficult to put a multi-ton load in a pre-arranged spot in the warehouse.

The situation is not any better with the materials being used. V. Vodnyanitskiy chief of the automatic simulator section, complained about chronic shortages in supplying the section with the correct gauge of steel bars (rods) and with the correct thickness for iron plates.

"We also have complaints against our suppliers from the defense society," he said and led us to some shaded projectors. "We get them from the DOSAAF Donetsk Production Combine. Many of them are dilapidated, with deep cracks. And all because they ship them in non-standard packing materials. We have to fill them again and paint the surface."

The dynamic speakers also arrived in poor condition. Only two of the twelve which arrived turned out to be serviceable.

Of course, the assemble-ers are responsible for this. However, N. Suvorov, chief of the plant supply department, must be more demanding; he should submit a complaint for each case like this and he should reclama the material.

After all, what does it mean to get broken down parts? It is either necessary to throw them away or to try to fix the defects yourself. The enterprise bears the losses in either case.

You would think that it would not be all that difficult to make a hangar for large-scale materials and equipment. The plant executives are at fault for the fact that there still is no hangar. It is not permissible that the equipment and materials arriving at the plant are being ruined and being soaked by the rain, getting dusty...

Let's repeat it: such shortcomings are unforgiveable for an enterprise which has achieved noticeable successes in savings. The quicker they are eliminated, the better. And there are many ways to do this. In our opinion, it is necessary to conduct no-notice inspections more frequently in order to check procedures for storing and using materials. It is necessary to conduct inspections on making production more efficient and to get a picture of the workday; it is necessary to produce an

in-depth summary of leading techniques, discuss the issues of savings on a regular basis at meetings and to discuss them more vividly in the wall newspapers.

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CSO: 1801

INFORMATION ON OBTAINING MILITARY DOCUMENTS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 13 May 79 p 3

[Article in the column "Our Advice": "War Documents"]

[Text] [Question] Where should we go first to obtain information on past military service and decorations and on servicemen who were killed or missing in action during the war?

[Answer] First, it is necessary to go to the military commissariat at your permanent place of residence. The military commissariats have information at their disposal on the call-up, service, decorations and fate of former servicemen; they have lists of servicemen who died and were buried within their area and they have biographical data on Heroes of the Soviet Union and on people who hold the Order of Glory, 3rd degree, as well as instructions on the procedures for gaining access to document archives and regulations for sending in letters and requests. In addition, the oblast military commissariats have lists with the dates that military units belonged to field armies and information on military units which took part in the liberation of different cities.

[Question] What archives are military unit documents kept in and how long are they maintained?

[Answer] There are several of these archives. The Central State Archives of the Soviet Armed Forces--17 B. Pirogovskaya, Moscow 119435--has material on military units and their personnel from 1918 through 1940 and on VCHK [All-Russian Extraordinary Committee for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage]--OGPU [Unified State Political Administration]--NKVD [People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs]--MVD [Ministry for Internal Affairs] forces from 1918 through 1960.

The Central USSR State Naval Archives--36 Khalturina, Leningrad 191065--maintains archives for Naval ships, units and formations from 1918 through 1940.

Information on military units and their personnel during the Great Patriotic War and during the postwar period can be obtained from the USSR Ministry of Defense Archives. Its address is 74 Kirova, Podol'sk, Moscow Oblast, 142100.

The Central Naval Archives--Gatchina, Leningradskaya Oblast 188350--can provide information on personnel aboard Naval ships and in Naval units and formations during the Great Patriotic War and during the postwar period.

For information on service in the Border Forces, it is necessary to go to the USSR Council of Ministers KGB [Committee for State Security] Central Border Forces Archives--Pushkino, Moscow Oblast 141400.

Information on wounds and treatment in hospitals during the Great Patriotic War can be obtained from the USSR Ministry of Defense Medical Museum--2 Lazaretnyy Pereulok, Leningrad 196180.

[Question] What questions will the archives answer for citizens?

[Answer] Only questions involving the citizens' personal rights and interests (past service, pay scale, military rank, awards, wounds, ascertaining the fate of close relatives).

[Question] What information should be included in a request for information?

[Answer] The following should be included in the request: last name, first name and patronymic during the period of service, year and place of birth; true or arbitrary military unit title (for example, 3rd Rifle Company, 224th Rifle Regiment, 10th Rifle Division or Military Unit 55717, Kiyev Military District) and its location; period of service--beginning and end (in months)--in a given unit, military rank and position occupied; the question you need information on (past service, awards, etc.); address where the information should be sent.

It is recommended that the request be written without abbreviations of titles. Send a separate request for each military unit.

Special forms are filled out at military commissariats to confirm wounds and also to ascertain the fate of servicemen.

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CSO: 1801

EFFECTIVENESS OF LATVIAN MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 16 May 79 p 1

[Article by S. Ivanov, special correspondent, Riga: "The Effectiveness of Military-Patriotic Training"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic's active party members was held in Riga; it examined the issue of "The Status of and Measures for Improving the Workers' Military-Patriotic Training and Mass Defense Work in the Republic."

A. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, opened the meeting of the party activists. I. Anderson, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, gave a report on the issue being discussed. He pointed out that the system of military-patriotic training and mass defense work is continually being improved under the leadership of party agencies in the republic's cities and rayons and that the effectiveness of this system is increasing. There has been an expanded promotion of Lenin's behests and the requirements of the USSR Constitution on defending the socialist fatherland, of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions on strengthening the country's defense capability.

Meetings between veterans of the revolution and war and young people, topical evenings, trips to military units and trips to sites of past battles have become traditional. Readers' conferences on Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya," "Rebirth" [Vozrozhdeniye] and "The Virgin Lands" [Tselina] were conducted in the republic with a great deal of enthusiasm.

The republic's DOSAAF organization has become organizationally stronger and it has grown in numbers. Its training organizations are successfully accomplishing their socialist pledges for training specialists for the Armed Forces and the national economy on an annual basis. Before his military service, every

draftee attends basic military training and passes the third level of the RLD [Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR] norms "Strength and Courage."

The mass nature of military-technical sports has increased and so have the skills of sportsmen. The republic's defense society's training facilities have noticeably increased. Closer cooperation has developed between DOSAAF and the Komsomol, labor unions, military commissariats, the Knowledge Society, Civil Defense staffs and sports committees. Enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and educational institutions sponsoring military units of the Red Banner Baltic Military District, Border Forces and crews of the twice-honored Red Banner Baltic Fleet ships have expanded.

At the same time, it was noted at the activists meeting that mass defense work in the republic still does not completely meet the requirements of the 7 May 1966 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Primary organizations of the society have not been set up at a number of enterprises and at several institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhoses; many defense collectives are still small in number and organizationally weak. They are conducting mass defense measures and competitions on a haphazard basis.

The CPSU Central Committee's decree on "Further Improving Ideological and Political Training Work" devotes a great deal of attention to increasing military-patriotic training for young people, to training young men for military service and to developing a sense of responsibility in them for the fate of socialism and for the motherland's prosperity and security. The report was discussed from the standpoint of these requirements. In their speeches, Ya. Vagris and G. Bagnovets, first secretaries of the Riga and Daugavpils city party committees, and V. Shtern, first secretary of the Yekabpilsskiy Rayon Party Committee, talked about the practical experience of the party's leadership of military-patriotic training in work and school collectives and of the need to continually focus our attention on this important area of ideological work.

Ya. Liyepinysh, chairman of the Liyepaysk City Executive Committee, talked about the role of the councils of people's deputies in livening up the activity of defense collectives and of establishing an up-to-date supply of materiel and equipment in them to train specialists and to develop military-technical sports.

ColGen I. Gubin, member of the Baltic Military District Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate, and MajGen I. Kalinichenko, chief of the Baltic Border Forces District,

pointed out that Soviet servicemen are firmly guarding the interests of peace and vigilantly protecting the borders of our native country.

As is well known, the primary organizations are the foundation of DOSAAF. Based on examples from his enterprise, F. Kornelius--party committee secretary at the Riga State Electrotechnical Factory imeni V. I. Lenin [VEF]--showed what a defense collective can do if the DOSAAF committee works feverishly and consistently and if mass defense work is the center of attention for the party organization. The primary organization at the VEF Plant is one of the best in the republic. They systematically conduct mass defense measures, train technical specialists and operate various sports sections and teams.

I. Volodkevich, secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee and Ya. Brodelis, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, devoted their speeches to the status of military-patriotic training for the younger generation and to further improving cooperation between the Komsomol, labor unions, DOSAAF and other public organizations.

A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting of party activists.

In the decree which they adopted, the meeting participants outlined specific measures which will ensure that the current deficiencies in the workers' military-patriot training will be eliminated and that the efficiency and effectiveness of mass defense work will improve.

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CSO: 1801

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN DOSAAF PRODUCTION FACILITIES STRESSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 May 79 p 1

[Article: "Improve Product Quality"]

[Text] The November 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee assigned the following mission to the country's workers--take a new giant step in developing the economy in 1979, speed up the rate of production and decisively increase product quality. The relative weight of the highest quality category will have to be increased by a factor of more than 1.7 in comparison with the beginning of the five-year plan. This mission has been assigned by practical experience itself since a continuing improvement in the figures for quality production has become one of the basic conditions for developing the socialist economic system. At the 25th party congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, indicated that "all the planning and management machinery, the entire tangible and intangible incentive system, the engineers' and designers' efforts and the workers' skills must be directed at improving product quality."

Superior product quality--this means machine tools and machinery which are reliable on the job and consumer goods which are well made and appealing. At the same time, this concept has another, economic aspect: high-quality products make it possible to satisfy demand more completely with significantly fewer expenditures of material resources; in the final analysis, this leads to a significant increase in production efficiency.

Continual product improvement is a complex problem which depends on many factors. A successful solution to this problem requires concern for: continually renewing production equipment and procedures, improving the quality of raw materials, creating conditions for a smooth work flow and, of course, improving the occupational skills of workers, engineers and technicians.

Many of the country's industrial enterprises are presently aggressively developing and introducing a comprehensive product quality control system. Such a system has successfully been introduced at one of the defense society's enterprises--the Latvian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee's Sputnik Production Association (N. Matveyev, director); this system has ensured a stable output of quality products. Due to the comprehensive product quality control system, the association has significantly speeded up the process of putting new items into production, items which correspond to the best native and foreign brands; the association has also significantly increased production efficiency and it has sharply reduced product cost.

By the beginning of the current, 4th year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, over 3,000 industrial enterprises had successfully completed the introduction of a comprehensive product quality control system. This had a positive effect on the work figures for industry as a whole. At present, 60,000 items are being produced in the country with the State Seal of Quality.

Nevertheless, although the achievements in the campaign for product quality are obvious, it must be admitted that not all the reserves have been put into operation in this area and many items are a long way from being modernized. Several industrial enterprises are still working with the old methods: they are only putting the figures for volume at the top of the list and they are not showing enough concern for introducing new equipment and streamlining procedures. In some places, very little attention is still being devoted to mechanizing labor intensive processes; many difficult operations are being accomplished manually. There are frequent cases where deviations from standard requirements are being permitted; this leads to the production of obsolescent, out-moded goods for consumers. While increasing sales volume at any price, certain managers are setting their sights on producing goods which were mastered long ago.

Many of these shortcomings are also characteristic of the defense society's enterprises. An insufficient level of production equipment, a low level of mechanization and automation and the absence of the struggle necessary to put new, more modern products into production--products which are required to improve and develop materiel for DOSAAF organizations--are typical of these enterprises.

The enterprises' failure to fulfill the product list production plans is detrimental to the materiel base for the defense society's primary training and sports organizations. Thus, for example, the Estonian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee's Vikhur

Combine did not meet its target for mobile training classrooms last year. The Donetsk Production Combine failed to deliver a significant number of small arms racks. The Kiyev Pilot-Experimental Plant owes its customers 50 "School" radio sets. And, they really need these products in the localities.

With a great deal of enthusiasm, the Dagestan Production Combine set about putting fire-resistant coveralls into production--coveralls which sportsmen really need; the plant included them in its plan but it stopped making them at the first sign of difficulty. A similar situation took place with the sports coveralls and tires for the soccer motorcycles at the Stavropol' Production Combine since the products' poor quality was vividly revealed even during the process of putting them into production.

The complaints about the quality of the Electro-Group Simulators produced by the Dnepropetrovsk Production Combine are justified. The powered model aircraft kits made at the Simferopol' Shops for Sports Models and DOSAAF Training Aids do not meet customer requirements. Instructors at training organizations are reluctantly taking the programmed training classes and the electrical small arms training units made by the Gor'kovskiy Oblast DOSAAF Committee's Sports and Technical Club's shops in Priokskiy Rayon. Unfortunately, all of these products--which are really needed by DOSAAF members--still do not have a quality rating. There is only one reason--the necessary attention is not being devoted to improving product quality at the enterprises listed.

Meanwhile, beginning in 1977, a list of products to be certified for the first quality category has been approved for the defense society's production enterprises. Last year, many enterprises did not meet this important target. The production combines of the Stavropol'skiy and Krasnodarskiy Kray DOSAAF committees, the Volgograd, Krymsk and Dnepropetrovsk production combines, the Gomel' Plant, the Simferopol' shops and a number of other collectives did not even come close to getting their products certified.

By the beginning of 1979, 50 percent of the products at DOSAAF production enterprises were certified for the first quality category. This year's plan calls for getting 129 brands of different products certified; this is practically all the basic products produced by defense society enterprises. This is a difficult mission but it can be accomplished. Well organized socialist competition can play an important role in successfully accomplishing it since, in the final analysis, success in this matter will be decided by the efforts of each member of the collective and at each work position.

It is necessary to devote continuing attention to socialist competition at production enterprises; it is also necessary to increase educational work in work collectives and to create a climate of morale which will not be comfortable for poor workers. It is necessary to make each employee aware of the fact that his personal attitude toward work and an increase in productivity are important factors in strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

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CSO: 1801

DOSAAB TRAINING RESULTS IN LITHUANIAN SSR REVIEWED

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 6, Jun 79 signed to press 27 Apr 79 pp 1, 2, 16

[Article by V. Shkaradek, deputy department chief, Central Committee, Communist Party of Lithuania: "The Comprehensive Plan in Action"]

[Excerpt] As it mapped out steps for further development of military-skill and military-related [voyenno-tekhnicheskii, voyenno-prikladnyi] sports in the republic, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania once more stressed by that very fact that the improvement of mass defense work among the population and accomplishment of the tasks assigned in the 7 May 1966 decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers relative to DOSAAF activity are the affair of the entire party and state and are an inseparable part of communist construction.

An inspection and analysis of the state of affairs in this regard which preceded adoption of the decree indicated that competitions in this republic, even in the sports whose expansion does not require a significant material base, had only a limited mass character. In a considerable number of departments, enterprises, farms and institutions no attention was being given to military-skill and military-related sports and the material and technical bases of sections and clubs were weak. The results of participation in all-union competitions by combined teams from the republic also left much to be desired. Moreover, note had been taken of a disproportion between Olympic and military-skill sports: the latter have been relegated to the position of a poor relation in the DSO's [voluntary sports societies] and departments. This is quite unjust: an attitude of concern should be adopted toward them and military-related sports.

The republic party organization's attention to military-skill and military-related sports has not been limited to adopting the abovementioned decree. A year later, a republic aktiv meeting was held to discuss the tasks involved in their further expansion. Responsible members of party and soviet organs from all the cities and rayons of the republic and representatives of ministries, departments and social organizations took part in the conference. The aktiv closely analyzed the process of expansion of military-skill sports, generalized the positive experience with it and proposed a "Comprehensive Plan and Main Guidelines for Development of Military-Skill and Military-Related Sports in the Lithuanian SSR in 1978-1980."

We are already able to note what changes have occurred in the two years since the decree was adopted, even though this is a relatively short period. Above all we should note that the majority of republic ministries and departments and local party, soviet, labor union, Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations have made a profound and critical analysis of their reserves and capabilities, as well as the causes of shortcomings in mass defense and sports work. Decrees have been adopted by 17 ministries and state committees, 52 party gorkoms and raykoms and executive committees, the Dinamo, Zhal'giris, Nyamunas and Trudovyye Rezervy DSO's and the automobilizing society. The Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party considers that the questions of training cadres, strengthening military-patriotic and mass defense work, and a comprehensive approach to close coordination in determining the ways and prospects of developing military-skill sports contained in these documents are of particular importance.

Here are the most characteristic approaches. Above all it is necessary to work for faster creation of the material-technical and sports education base. The Komsomol and DOSAAF of Lithuania declared a three-year plan for 1976-1980 for the construction and equipping from public sources of the simplest sports facilities. The Prenay sports equipment plant, the Nemanskoye Kol'tso sports automobile and motorcycle complex and other facilities became Komsomol construction projects. It may be added that Nemanskoye Kol'tso is well known to the country's sports motorcyclists. We hope that in the future it will become one of the Soviet Union's best automobile and motorcycle sports bases. It will have three types of tracks on which automobile competitions may be held, as well as an administrative unit, a motorcycle polo field, a cinder track and carting and hippodrome tracks. Considerable help in equipping this facility will be given by the republic Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways.

We may state that all the plans which were mapped out are being carried out with basic success. Three riflery complexes, in Kaunas, Ukmerge and Jonava (first stage), two covered pools for underwater sports in Vil'nius and Kaunas, and cart tracks in Anikshchay and Prenay have opened, and the school for higher sports skills, the republic naval sports club and aeroclub and the Lenin (Kaunas) and Ekuodas regional sports clubs have acquired new buildings. The list of facilities which have been opened, reconstructed or planned could go on. And we fully support the republic's ministries and departments, executive committees and enterprises which have combined their capabilities and efforts.

The next area of effort is that of increasing the mass nature of military-skill and military-related sports (it must be admitted that in this area we are considerably behind our neighbors, e.g. in Latvia and Estonia). The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania considers that the only reliable way of solving this problem is to expand these sports actively, concentrating on the collectives of the enterprises and institutions which through their production equipment, professional training and the nature of their work are able to deal with the task. Particular attention is to go to work with adolescents in educational institutions and in Young Pioneer Palaces, young technicians' stations and children's and young people's sports schools. And it is here that the foundations of military knowledge should be laid.

There is an expression "difficult adolescents." When the reasons for their transgressions are analyzed, the same picture always emerges: they have been left to themselves, no one works with them, and in a search for interesting activities they enter about the streets, come under bad influences and ultimately commit crimes. But analysis shows that success, good behavior and manifestation of the noble qualities characteristic of our youth are directly dependent on participation in military-skill sports. The beneficial influence of sports on the adolescent is difficult to overvalue: they foster in our younger generation a feeling of collectivism, a sense of responsibility to themselves and their comrades, and a striving for constant improvement.

In the past 2 years, the number of children's and young people's sports schools in the republic has increased somewhat. The network of model-building clubs and sections in general-education schools, Young Pioneer Palaces, young technicians' stations and vocational and technical schools has increased considerably.

But the increased mass character of the competitions and the growing number of officially-ranked sportsmen that have emerged in the last 2 years have resulted from the creation of new sections, circles and sports clubs in the republic's primary DSSAP organizations, towns and rayons. Automobile sports have now firmly established themselves in the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, where a sectorial sports club and 21 sections have been established in transport organizations, while motorcycling has begun to develop primarily in the enterprises of the State Committee on Production and Technical Support to Agriculture.

The fruits of this approach are already at hand. Automobilists of the sports club in the Mykaila production association, Ministry of Construction, won first place in the USSR in the automobile races in competition with teams from advanced enterprises, while the Savitaris motor polo team [motorball] from Kretinga won the right to compete in the country's top league.

It is unquestionable that the shifts which have occurred in the development of military-skill sports result primarily from the day-to-day organizational work of the party organs, with whose help the DSSAP committees and sports clubs have been reinforced by politically mature, experienced leaders from among those active in mass defense and sports work. We should also note that the responsibility of primary party organizations in the ministries, state committees and departments for the condition of mass defense, military-partisan and sports work in their collectives has been increased considerably.

The decree of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Lithuania, and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR called for the provision of conditions which would stimulate an increase in sports skill. The first step in this direction was the creation of an experimental section for the preparation of automobiles for competitions in the Vil'nius Automobile Repair Plant, as has already been reported in *Už Raudonąją*. Considerable resources have also been devoted to the acquisition of new sports equipment. The schools of higher sports skill in Vil'nius, under the republic DSSAP Central Committee, undertake the work. In the near future a branch will be developing in Kaunas. Departments dealing with military-skill sports are operating in the schools, and the best

specialists are being attracted to it. This is a new undertaking, and difficulties are unavoidable. It seems to us that the republic organization of the defense society is entitled to expect assistance from the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR. The school needs a centralized supply of sports equipment, teaching materials, training personnel, and of course a scientifically-based methodology for improving the skills of athletes.

In general terms, we are giving this problem broader consideration. The conditions for creation of a number of centers for military-skill and military-related sports have ripened in the republic. Their creation can be based entirely on an already-existing material and technical base, personnel and sports traditions. This requires no additional expenditures. For example, sports clubs, DOSAAF educational organizations and children's and young people's schools are in operation in all our large cities. Often they are specializing in the same sports, and particularly automobiling and motorcycling. But matters are proceeding with difficulty. As can be imagined, it would be more helpful to unify the material, staff and technical resources of these small organizations in advantageous locations and to create citywide centers.

It is impossible to view the future with confidence in any activity if constant concern is not devoted to the preparation of qualified personnel. Mass defense and sports work must also be guided from day to day with profound understanding and knowledge of the undertaking. Military-skill sports require not merely enthusiasts but true specialists with a high level of skill. To this end it is planned to prepare training personnel in the Moscow and Kaunas state institutes of physical culture and to prepare public trainers and instructors in a number of technical colleges in the republic.

Our republic will soon be receiving participants from 5 branch competitions and a number of zonal competitions of the 7th annual Spartakiad of the Nations of the USSR in military-skill sports. We hope that the athletes from our fraternal republics will be satisfied with the conditions that have been created.

I repeat that two years is a short time. A good deal has been done, but much still remains to be done. No matter how complex the task facing DOSAAF, they can be accomplished if we bring into action all latent resources, and especially those to be realized by stimulating the activity of the primary organizations. The possibilities for development of military-skill sports in the automotive schools and educational organizations of DOSAAF are still far from being tapped, and many sports clubs have not rid themselves of the proclivity to economically self-sufficient activity. Nor is the role of the public--the republic and local federations and collegia of referees--adequate. But their voice, authority and influence should be felt in all the cities and rayons.

In short, there are a good many unresolved problems. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania is firmly convinced that the difficulties will be overcome and that under the leadership of the party organizations and with the help of the labor union and the Komsomol the republic defense society organizations and their numerous aktiv will fulfill the tasks assigned to them.

MOTOR TRANSPORT VEHICLES OF WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES DESCRIBED

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[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Gusev: "Trucks in Military Form"]

[Text] Put yourself in the place of army specialists in the countries of the socialist community. You would devote your attention above all to assuring an abundance of modern combat equipment, particularly motorized equipment, and an abundance of trucks. Modern forces are particularly well supplied with these. Guns and various kinds of equipment for engaging in or controlling combat are mounted on trucks chassis. Wheeled transport machines serve as a means for delivering troops, ammunition, fuel, rations, medicine and various types of equipment.

Let us discuss high-mobility trucks, the most common kind. These serve as the basis for the numerous specialized modifications just mentioned. And for those who will sit at the wheel of one of these to perform their duty successfully, it is useful to have an idea, even in general terms, of the types of vehicles possessed by the armies of the socialist countries. Under the complex circumstances of military training it is important to recognize quickly the silhouette of a truck of a friendly army and to make a rapid comparison during joint maneuvers of the capacities of the various vehicles and to appreciate their equipment capabilities and mobility characteristics.

Concise operating characteristics are given in the table, in which for convenience the models are arranged in alphabetical order.

In spite of the variety of design of these trucks, they have their main characteristics in common: all of them have multiuse flat beds with sides, suited for both cargoes and personnel, and high mobility over rough terrain. Some models have a design with the cab above or in front of the engine. The result is a more compact design with increased length and weight. A truck with a so-called "cowl" layout is slightly heavier and longer, but because of the easier accessibility of the power unit and its systems it is simpler to service and repair under field conditions.

Of the 16 trucks which we are discussing, 9 are diesels and 6 have carburetor engines.

The diesel is cheaper and accordingly has a greater range than a carburetor vehicle with the same sized gas tank. Carburetor engines are easier to start in cold weather and do not have the complex fuel apparatus, requiring skilled maintenance, which diesels have.

Since trucks for army use have high mobility, each of them has all-wheel drive. The greater the load capacity the greater the number of wheels, so that the vehicle will have a small ground pressure. This is why heavy trucks like the Tatra-813 and the MAZ-537A have 8 wheels.

During the last war, some specialists believed that army trucks should have double wheels in the back, since they have to support a heavy load (it suffices to think of the well-known "Studebakers"). But these wheels, moving along behind the front wheels, make a wider track and unavoidably expend power on this basically pointless work. Accordingly, in designs of the last 20 years preference has gone to single-wheel types with the same track width for the front and back wheels. But representatives of the "old school" are still to be met with even today: the Praha VZS and the IFA-G5.

High-mobility army trucks frequently operate under changing road conditions. To assure a small ground pressure on soil, a number of models have been given a centralized system for regulating tire pressure. For example, in the Star-266 the pressure can be varied from 0.5 kgf/cm² (for sand or snow) to 4.2 kgf/cm² (for highways). Of course, the tires have a special, heavily barred tread design.

Successfully overcoming uneven terrain does not depend only on matching ground pressure to load capacity. It is important that the truck follow the irregularities and not lose contact with them and that the transmission at every moment impart the required traction to all the wheels.

Constant contact between wheels and soil is assured by the suspension design and by selecting the characteristics of its springs, torsion bars and shock absorbers. The GAZ-66-02, DAK-665T, ZIL-131, IFA-V50LA/A and Star-266 have a simple and economical approach: a dependent suspension consisting of longitudinal semielliptical springs. The other approach is a more complex design with independent wheel suspension (MAZ-537A, Csepel D566, Tatra-813), which has better mobility in difficult areas.

In spite of the advantages which it gives, complex design of some assembly may sometimes lead to difficulty in servicing and repair, not to mention production cost. Accordingly, specialists carefully weigh all the pluses and minuses of self-locking differentials, automatic transmissions, wheel gearboxes, inter-axle differentials and spherical universal joints for angular speed.

Under particularly difficult driving conditions, forced-locking or self-locking differentials give considerable advantage. And if the truck still cannot handle the roughness terrain, its winch comes to its aid. This is intended not only for pulling up loads, but also for towing bogged-down trucks or for self-recovery.

The road clearance plays a considerable role in increasing mobility. In order to increase clearance in a dependent suspension, wheel gearboxes are sometimes used, making it possible to raise the driving axle above the ground.

Military trucks are designed to operate under widely varying road conditions. Accordingly, high-mobility trucks need an extremely wide range of gear ratios. A transfer gear box installed behind the main gear box provides additional lower gears for this purpose, making it possible to double or even triple the gear ratio and--the most important thing--to increase traction at the driving wheels.

Army trucks have a number of other characteristics. In addition to obvious elements such as camouflaged signal lights, a compulsory towing unit, shielded electrical equipment to suppress radio interference, protective matte-surface paint and fold-out lattice benches on the body, they have high reliability and strength. Naturally army vehicles, which must have high performance characteristics, have original-design units and assemblies. The Tatra-813, Robur-LO 2002A and Praha VZS have an air-cooled rather than liquid-cooled engine; the MAZ-537A has a hydromechanical transmission; the Csepel D566 has sealed disk brakes; on the Tatra-813 and MAZ-537A the two forward wheel pairs can be steered; and the ZIL-131, KRAZ-131, MAZ-537A, Star-266, Tatra-813, Csepel D566 and Ural-375D have power steering.

In order to gain the necessary familiarity with each of these trucks, which are in service in the armies of the socialist countries, individual detailed material is of course necessary. ZA RULEM has already discussed some of the models mentioned here (references to year and issue are given in the table). Readers are acquainted with such trucks from time to time by magazines of the fraternal countries as well: AUTOMOBIL and SVET MOTORU (CSSR), KRAFTFAHRZEUGTECHNIK (GDR), MOTOR (Poland), and AVTO-MOTO-SVYAT (Hungary), among others.

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